

# The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 501, Fourteenth Street, Northwest Corner Pennsylvania Avenue.

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 11th Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: W. A. Perkins, 41 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, is delivered by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One Year. Mos. Mos. Mos. Mos.

Daily, with Sun., \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.25 50c

Daily without Sun., 2.00 1.50 .75 25c

Sun. edition only, 2.00 1.00 .50 25c

Weekly (Wed.), 1.00 .50 .25 —

All Unassigned Communications will be discarded.

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department (Phone 38) before leaving the city.

If you write, please give city address as well as out-of-town address.

Expenses of the Primary.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—The offer of Newport News to guarantee costs of the State primary is an example worthy of being followed by this city. There can surely be found enough patriotic citizens who will give a day's work for the sake of good government. That the primary is the fairest way of nomination seems to be the opinion of a large majority of Virginians. But if it is to be burdened by the imposition of oppressive assessments upon candidates, it will be rendered unpopular, and cause its abandonment and a return to the old political mode of a "cut and dried" convention, in which ward heelers take charge and decent, quiet citizens are shut out.

The people are no longer to be ruled by petty politicians; that day has passed, thanks to the new Constitution, in the restriction of the electorate. Why cannot all the primaries be legalized, and the expenses borne by the State and counties. This would seem quite necessary as in the case of the regular elections, for, indeed, the primary actually settles the question, and is the really important election. Let the candidates call for friends to man the polls as volunteers.

NON-CANDIDATE.

We are disappointed that Richmond has not already announced that she will conduct her own primary without cost to the State Committee; but it is said that action will probably be taken by the committee on Friday night. Even if we had to pay the judges and rent the polling places, the cost would be only a few hundred dollars. Richmond cannot afford to be less patriotic than Newport News. The Times-Dispatch has an earnest advocate of a legalized primary when the General Assembly was last in session, and we also took the ground that the expenses should be assessed against the several counties and cities. That is the only sure way to establish the primary in Virginia and make it universal. Moreover, as a matter of principle, we are opposed to assessing officeholders to pay the cost of the election, just as we are opposed to assessing officeholders to raise a campaign fund for any purpose. The whole thing smacks too strongly of an officeholder's oligarchy. Elections are for the benefit of the people, and the people should scorn to allow the candidates to pay the cost. Suppose the candidates should refuse to pay the assessment, would the people let the election go by default? Whose affair is it, the affair of the people or the affair of the officeholders? There can be but one answer, and the people should pay the cost.

But for the present the law makes no provision for the expenses, and the candidates have been assessed. Notwithstanding the outcry against the "heavy assessment," the amount assessed will not begin to pay the cost of the State primary. If all the judges are paid and every item of expense charged up to the candidates. There is but one mode of relief, and that is for Democrats to volunteer to give either service or money to the cause. The ideal thing to do is for each city and county to follow the noble example set by Newport News. Surely Richmond will not lag.

Mr. Alexander Comes to Tin.

James W. Alexander, late president of the Equitable Assurance Society, is ill and unable to attend to business, but his son, Henry M. Alexander, has made restitution to the society of his father's share of the syndicate profits of "James H. Hyde and associates."

This statement is made by the New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, who says:

"The restitution of the syndicate profits was absolute and uncompromising by any condition or reservation. Henry M. Alexander sent to Mr. Morton a letter enclosing a check for \$26,932.22 and a release of the \$40,799.54, which his father deposited with Charles Murray, of the Equitable on February 1st last, pending decision as to the propriety of retaining the money. The restitution is considered the most important victory won by the State officials who are moving to compel the restoration of money alleged to have been obtained improperly by officers and directors of the Equitable by virtue of their connection with the society. Moreover, the statement is made in authoritative quarters that Attorney-General Mayer and his advisers would not be largely surprised if the restitution of

other sums should follow within the next few days or weeks."

That looks hopeful. There is no doubt that these profits were illegally made at the expense of the society and every dollar should be returned. Mr. Alexander has done well to restore his part without compulsion.

It is further "authoritatively announced" that in accordance with the terms of the deed of trust, documents already being printed which are to make the Equitable Life Assurance Society a mutual life company in the fullest sense of the word.

According to the deed of trust, the policyholders of the society within the next four years are to elect twenty-eight directors, seven each year. For the purpose of carrying out the deed of trust the slips now being printed, which are to be used to elect the first seven directors, do not contain the names of any man save those of the three trustees—Messrs. Cleveland, O'Brien and Westinghouse. These printed slips are to be issued to the policyholders, and the policyholders themselves are to write in the name or names of those they desire to vote for as directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The three trustees under the deed of trust have no votes left to them save to record the votes for the director or directors whose names are written on the slips by the policyholders. There are 600,000 policyholders of the Equitable, and the three trustees are, in other words, to acc only as tally clerks in recording the votes of policyholders for directors of the policyholders.

This system, it was declared, will bring about the broadest and most generous kind of mutualization of the society's affairs for the benefit of the policyholders.

This is not ideal, but the situation is clearing up and is so much better than it was a while back, as to make the policyholders feel a deal more comfortable. Certain it is that the Equitable's affairs are in far better condition than they have been for a long time, and it goes without saying that the management for some time to come at least will be far better and the interests of the policyholders more zealously guarded.

The Pure Election Law.

Connecticut has a law the purpose of which is to prevent traffic in votes. We judge it is fashioned somewhat after the pattern of the Barksdale pure election law in this State, but some of the Connecticut papers have very little faith in its power for good, among them the Ansonia Sentinel. That paper says:

"The law may say to a politician, 'Thou shalt not spend more than \$5,000 for election purposes,' but that will not prevent his spending all that he sees fit and can raise. It is more possible to limit the price of elections than it is to limit the price of potatoes. The secret collection and the secret expenditure of campaign money will continue as long as rich, unscrupulous men continue to push their favorites into public office."

The trouble with the Connecticut law seems to be that it is not enforced and like the Virginia law it cannot be self-acting. No law can, and neither the Connecticut nor the Virginia statute will help to purify the ballot and reform election methods unless it is rigidly enforced. The pure election law applies to primaries as well as to general elections, and the penalties are the same.

The law provides that no candidate for office shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or other valuable thing to influence voters in his behalf, or permit the same to be used, with his knowledge and consent, by his friends or adherents in any election, primary or nominating convention. The only money he is permitted to expend is for the purpose of printing or advertising in some newspapers, or in securing suitable halls for public meetings at a reasonable price. The law further provides that no person shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or other valuable thing in behalf of any candidate for office or nominating convention. Any violation of this law subjects the offender to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or confinement in jail for not less than one nor more than twelve months.

The law is plain and those who violate it may look out for the consequences.

Southern Cotton Mills.

R. G. Dun & Co. in their review of trade for last week say that in the leading manufacturing industries there is less idle machinery than is customary at this time of inventories, especially at plants making textile fabrics, despite the fact that prices of raw materials are somewhat inflated.

The cotton manufacturing industry along the line of the Southern Railway is thus summarized:

STATE. Number of Mills.

Alabama..... 41 12,175 645,588

Georgia..... 78 27,073 1,066,661

Indiana..... 3 1,769 72,488

Kentucky..... 2 21,248

Mississippi..... 6 991 34,584

North Carolina..... 193 42,438 1,676,343

South Carolina..... 139 72,260 2,766,972

Tennessee..... 11 1,494 106,152

Virginia..... 16 5,769 384,520

Total..... 494 163,529 6,652,564

Killing Mills..... 59 48,872

Woolen Mills..... 48 3,109 86,188

On M. & O. R. R. and not also on S. R. R. 15 2,929 106,712

Grand Total..... 650 180,937 6,698,428

This is an increase over 1904 of 52 mills, 22,816 looms and 954,726 spindles. In Virginia there are 16 cotton mills, 8 at Danville, 5 at Norfolk, 2 at Lynchburg and 1 each at Emporia, Front Royal and South Boston. But there is no cotton mill at Richmond. Why cannot Richmond manufacture cotton as well as the other places mentioned?

Important to Officeholders.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—It would be well for you in your paper to call the attention of all officers and directors of the Equitable to the schedule to the Constitution, section 17 of the said schedule, which requires a new bond for the extended term, prior to the expiration of the term for which they were chosen. Upon failure to

give such new bond within the time prescribed, the office by the express terms of this section becomes vacant. My investigation is that this provision of the Constitution has been generally overlooked. I find it so in my circuit. All clerks of courts must give this bond before the first day of July.

Officeholders will do well to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, has, it is said, declined to leave that institution to accept a chair in the University, even at an advance in salary of one thousand dollars. We are not surprised to hear it. Dr. Mitchell is not working for money, but for the uplift of humanity, and he will labor where he thinks duty calls him, without regard to salary. He is a fine example of the "consecrated teacher."

"What is behind the Japanese movement?" asks the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The Japs are consulting their ancestors to ascertain if there is a big indemnity behind it, or in front of it.

President Roosevelt stands ready to tackle anything that bobs up, even a double back action Chinese wall.

The explanation seems to be that Bowen has been entirely too indiscreet, while Loomis was simply indiscreet.

It is now plain why discriminating editors have ceased to print Mrs. Mary Rogers's replies as news.

It was just as hot last summer and will be again next summer. Don't believe the fellow who talks otherwise.

Officially, summer is only three days old, but it got in considerable real work as an advance guard.

A few more wrecks of "fast flyers" will put Chicago back to the old distance from New York.

It's a race between diplomacy and dynamite, with the chances decidedly in favor of the latter.

The spectacular part of the Equitable show is yet to come. Jerome is now on the stage.

Dismissal is no treat to Mr. Bowen, and he doesn't care who knows it.

The Expenses of the Primary.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—Will you allow me a little space in your paper to give some views in regard to the plan of assessment in the primary, which comes off on the 22d of August. It seems to me that the expense might be so divided that none of the candidates will be taxed very much. Now, let us make a few figures. There are 100 counties with 100 electors, and there are at least two candidates in each county. Let the committee tax each of these, say \$10; this will be \$2,000. There are 100 members of the Legislature to be elected, and you can safely count on two hundred candidates for these places, and probably more. Now tax them \$10, and this will make another \$2,000. Then I think there are 50 Senators to be elected in as many districts. Say tax this \$10 each; this will make \$500, this taking about four thousand two hundred dollars off the other candidates for State offices. This will leave the rest of the amount to be paid by the candidates now in the fight for the big State offices, which pay good salaries. Tax these men on an average of two hundred and eighty dollars on the proportion to their salary, and you would have about \$5,500, or near that as these figures are not exact, because in some places there will be more candidates, and in some there will be less.

Mr. Miller, we have had fine rains, and the crops are looking well where they have been hit, but the crop is not a good one by any means.

Politics is all the go now; Martin and Montague seem to be vying in this kind of a contest, with Willard in the lead for Governor; Elyson and Major Anderson seem to be the only ones for their places.

A DEMOCRAT.

That is a good suggestion, but the difficulty is that in many cases raised by our convention, there is no need of a primary. In some of the counties where there are contests, local candidates will be nominated by convention.—Editor of Times-Dispatch.

Colonel Terrill.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—In the issue of your paper of yesterday, Sunday, and under the headline of "Our Country Column," you have a honorable and well deserved mention of my gallant kinsman and uncle-in-law, the late Colonel James B. Terrill, of the 1st Virginia Infantry Regiment.

In the account there given of Colonel Terrill's devotion to valor his surname is printed incorrectly. In one instance you have it Terrill and in another Terrill. Neither of these is right. It should be given by me above, Terrill.

This may be but a trifling matter, indeed, for as you say, "His name never be forgot."

While fame her record keeps."

Still, as the Confederate Column of your issue will, doubtless, be devoted to a full and searching investigation of conditions in that department, it is my desire to pay tribute to the memory of the first that the school register charges, which have resulted in proof of a dishonest graft, should be thoroughly probed.

The Attorney-General has administered his office in a way to make it the dread of evil doers.

Major Anderson announces that he is so busy with his duties as Attorney-General that he will have no time to canvass the State in behalf of his re-nomination. He is a candidate for that honor, but will let his work speak for him. Were he to leave his office now and go on the stump, the business of the State would be in making progress. He will remain at his desk, no matter what other candidates do. This course is the only one that is honorable to the Attorney-General.—Norfolk Landmark.

If the stomach becomes weak, the effect is soon noticed in the liver and the kidneys. It is therefore very important to keep the stomach strong and healthy. T. H. Bitter does this. It also cures Nausea, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Female Disorders, or Malarial Fever.

OSTETTER'S BITTER.

CELEBRATED.

STOMACH BITTER.

## Brief Items From Everywhere.

One Egg for Twelve People.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Luncheon for twelve, the principal dish being one hard-boiled egg, sounds preposterous, but the egg was served yesterday afternoon in the restaurant at the Waldorf-Astoria, and proved ample. Eggs of the variety served yesterday are worth \$300 a dozen.

This egg was laid by an ostrich from the Ostrich Farm of Jacksonville, Fla., which has a number of birds on exhibit at Dreamland, and weighed five pounds.

\$7,000 for Paderewski.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—Seven thousand dollars, not as large a sum of money as he has made at a single performance, is the amount paid to Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist, by the New York Central Railroad for the injury sustained by him in a railroad accident three miles from Syracuse, on April 22 last. Since the accident Mr. Paderewski has suffered from a breakdown of the nervous system. He recently sailed from New York for a long rest in Europe.

Girl Saw Fiance Killed.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—Walter Ewing, a New York telegraph operator, was killed in the cells of a live wire at Hopewell this evening in the presence of his fiancee, Miss Grace Matthews, and his own mother.

Wesley Davidson, Ewing's chum, of Hopewell, in attempting to save Ewing, was also killed by the electric fluid.

The accident happened in front of Laning's Hotel, in the middle of the borough of Hopewell, and was caused by Ewing attempting to put out of the way of a passing car a disused telephone wire which had broken loose from its fastenings and fallen to the ground across a live electric light wire.

Sixteen-Inch Gun Useless.

NEW YORK, June 26.—It costs too much to fire the greatest gun in the world, and the famous sixteen-inch rifle, the first of its kind built for the American Government, has been cast into a ditch at the Sandy Hook proving grounds.

This is the gun which was claimed to be able to fire a ten-ton projectile from Sandy Hook to City Hall Park, a distance of twenty-one miles. It was the first of forty similar weapons intended for the defense of the country's chief seaports, eighteen being scheduled for Sandy Hook, ten for San Francisco, eight for Boston and four for Hampton Roads. None of the others will be built, ordnance officers admitted yesterday.

Restore Eighteen-Hour Schedule.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The eighteen-hour running schedule for the Twentieth Century Limited between this city and Chicago, temporarily abandoned, following the wreck at Mentor, Ohio, will be restored.

Official investigation of the accident showed it was not due to the speed of the train.

Negroes Driven Out.

SEAFORD, DEL., June 26.—Probably

denly threw up his hands and cried for help. They were not able to prevent his drowning.

BROKE ALL RECORDS.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Golden-haired Yvonne Davis, a baby of eighteen months, playfully tossed a rubber ball to her father's pet bulldog yesterday and then landed across the pavement, laughing merrily.

As she stooped to recover the ball, the dog leaped upon her and fastened its teeth in her face, gnawing her savagely and shaking her frail body as if she were a kitten.

A neighbor rushed to the rescue, beat the dog over the head with an iron bar and fired eight bullets into its body; but still it retained its grip on the child.

After the dog was dead, it was found necessary to pry its jaws apart in order to release the girl. The baby died within ten minutes.

The Recent Storm Did Damage in Every Direction.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

UNIONVILLE, Va., June 26.—Reports received from different sections of the county show that considerable damage to crops was done by the unprecedentedly heavy storm of Friday night last. Corn on all bottom lands, as well as wheat, which had just been shocked, was swept away, together with sundry bridges, large and small.

All previous records of high water marks on leading streams, not excepting the memorable period of the Johnston flood, have been broken. No loss of life, however, has been reported from this county.

Mr. John S. Sale, a prominent and well known citizen of this county, is in extremis at his home, at Orange, Va.

SPENCER'S BONDS.

Chances Are That the Election Will Authorize an Issue.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SPENCER, N. C., June 26.—The registration for the Spencer bond election, to be held July 6th, closed Saturday night. Much enthusiasm was manifested in the registration, and from a careful count it is believed that the measure will carry by two to one. The bond issue is for the purpose of securing sewer, water, electric lights, street improvements and a graded school building.

Rev. J. M. Haymore, pastor of the Baptist Church here, who resigned a month ago, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation yesterday. Mr. Haymore, who is a young minister of much earnestness, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Morristown, Tenn., for which place he left yesterday. The Spencer church has received a call to Rev. Mr. Bateman, formerly of Raleigh, but now of Mt. Ulla, N. C., but it is not yet known whether or not the same will be accepted, as it is learned that Mr. Bateman has one or more other flattering calls.

Free-for-All Fight.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., June 26.—A free-for-all fight took place between the colored employees of the Rowan Brick Company, living near this city, yesterday, as the result of a quarrel which had been dangerously carried up by A. K. Myers, a blacksmith, and some of the colored employees of the company. The fight was a free-for-all, and the result was a severe beating of Myers by the colored employees, who landed several blows on his head and body.

A Contemporary Vindicates Itself.

Before the Index-Appel again assumes to lecture The Times-Dispatch on the subject of farmers' let it answer in its own conscience, if not to the public, whether it has been as fair to Montague as The Times-Dispatch has been to Marston.—Times-Dispatch.

Unquestionably yes, and fairer. No man can put his finger on a single error in this paper in which by statement or suggestion or by suppression, we have been unfair to Mr. Montague.—Petersburg Index-Appel.

Tutt's Pills.

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

SICK HEADACHE, cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite,

DEVELOP FLESH

Elegantly sugar coated.

Take No Substitute.

DARING WAS FATAL.

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy is Drowned in Nansemond.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

STUFFOLK, VA., June 26.—While doing the diving, a boy, 16 years old, in his swimming trunks, was drowned in the Nansemond river, near the old bridge, Nansemond county, to-day.

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Pitcher*

Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Fac Simile Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Pitcher*

NEW YORK.

At 15 months old

75 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Pitcher*

Promotes Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Fac Simile Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Pitcher*

NEW YORK.

At 15 months old

75 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**That Wedding Gift**

You will find it surprisingly easy to select an appropriate gift from our large line of

**Cut Glass and Silverware,**

And a gift that will pass the sharp eyes of the critics successfully may be bought for little money, if you are economically inclined.

**Lumsden**

751 MAIN ST.

To save money go to Lumsden's STAMP & STATIONERY CO. Twelfth-Six Main Street.

**CUT GLASS.**

We are going to continue our special sale of Cut-Glass for another week, so as to admit of others taking advantage of our low prices on the "most desirable" of all things for wedding presents. We quote prices on some items:

Cut-Glass Olive Dish.....\$1.00

Cut-Glass Handled Olive Dish, \$1.25.

Cut-Glass Spoon Tray.....\$2.50

Cut-Glass Footed Bon-Bon, \$1.50.

Cut-Glass Footed Tall Bon-Bon, \$3.00.

Cut-Glass, 7-inch Nappy, \$2.00

Cut-Glass 8-inch Berry Bowl, \$2.85.

Cut-Glass 8-inch Berry Bowl, \$5.00.

Cut-Glass 10-inch Vase.....\$2.50

Cut-Glass 14-inch Vase.....\$5.00

Cut-Glass 1-quart Pitcher, \$4.00.

Cut-Glass 3-pint Tall Pitcher, \$5.00.

Cut-Glass Footed Berry or Fruit Bowl, \$8.00.

Hundreds of other items at correspondingly low prices. All our cut-glass is cut on the best of American blanks and the cuttings are superb.

**The E. B. Taylor Co.**

Richmond, Va., The Housekeepers' Friend.

**THIS DAY IN HISTORY**

June 27th.

1506—Ferdinand of Aragon resigned the government of Castile, and Philip and Joanna were enthroned.

1534—The University of Oxford unanimously determined that the jurisdiction of the Pope of Rome did not exceed the ministry of any other English Bishop.

1651—"Milton's book" burned at Toulouse by an arrest of the Parliament. The famous "Defense of the People of England" was twelve days later burned by the common executioner at Paris, under a judicial sentence.

1743—Battle of Dettingen (War of the Austrian Succession) between the British, 40,000 strong, under George II., and 60,000 French, under the Duc de Noailles.

1788—Virginia adopted the Constitution of the United States, recommending amendments; tenth State which ratified that document.

1654—Eight Russian ships sailed out of Sevastopol and attacked the allied naval forces.

1806—Battle of Buena Vista (Napoleonic Wars).

1862—Seven days' fight around Richmond. General Porter 35,000 strong, posted on the Chickahom